

Section 223(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.

1203(b)) is amended by changing the period at the end of the first sentence to a colon and inserting the following: "Provided further, That the Attorney General may in his discretion extend, for such period or periods as he shall deem appropriate, the validity of the permit of (1) a spouse or child of a member of the armed services of the United States stationed abroad pursuant to official orders or (2) an officer or employee of the United States Government assigned abroad and the spouse and children of such officer or employee following or accompanying him."

**Section 223(b)**

**It is appropriate that United States Government has the authority to extend Permits to Reenter the United States for its own alien employees who are giving of their time and effort overseas for the benefit of the United States. A savings in time and money will be possible because the aliens and their families will not be required to return to the United States every two years to renew their permits as is now the case. Since many alien employees of the United States Government are stateless persons, they have no passports and thus depend on the Reentry Permit to travel on United States Government business.**

Subsection (d) of section 313 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1424) is amended by changing the period at the end of the subsection to a comma and inserting the following: "or if the Attorney General certifies that naturalization of such person is in the interest of the United States."

**Section 313(d)**

**This amendment would authorize the Attorney General, under appropriate regulations, to certify to a naturalization court that naturalization of an individual is in the interest of the United States.**

**It is necessary to authorize waiver of the ten-year waiting period in the cases of certain Defectors who have provided and will continue to provide valuable service to the United States. The Congress has, in the past, through private legislation, waived the ten-year requirement in these cases. This amendment will avoid the burden of private legislation.**

**Such authority will also provide a worthwhile inducement to continued cooperation with American authorities after defection from Communist control.**

**A significant factor in defector inducement is permitting high-level Iron Curtain nationals to know that one who leaves his past and cooperates with the United States is rewarded by early United States citizenship.**

Subsection (c) of section 316 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1427(a)) is amended by deleting the period at the end of the first sentence and substituting a comma, deleting the second sentence, and inserting the following: "and in such case the requirement in subsection (b) of an uninterrupted period of at least one year of physical presence in the United States may be complied with at any time prior to filing a petition for naturalization."

Section 316(c)

This amendment extends to all Government employees the privilege of preservation of residence for naturalization purposes while abroad without the requirement of one year's residence in the United States before employment overseas.

In the absence of such authorization an alien employed for overseas service is penalized by loss of residence time required for naturalization during his entire absence from the United States unless he has fulfilled the minimum one-year residence in the United States before departure for the overseas post. At present, this privilege of preservation of residence for naturalization purposes is granted only to employees who are in the service of the Central Intelligence Agency.

**Section 316 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.**

**1427) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection: "(g) The provisions of subsections (b) and (c) of this section shall be available to the spouse and children of a person engaged or employed as specified therein if their absence is for the purpose of residing with such person abroad, except that such benefits shall not be available to such children after their marriage or after they attain the age of twenty-three years."**

### **Section 316**

**This amendment would further implement Section 316(c) and make available to spouses and children of United States employees employed abroad, the privilege of preservation of residence for naturalization purposes while living overseas.**

**This will avoid a family morale problem due to failure to preserve residence during federal employment oversea which invariably arises when the spouses are unable to become U. S. citizens at the same time as the employees. The absence of this authority tends therefore to separate families during overseas employment prior to naturalization.**



The section heading of section 317 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1428) is amended to read as follows:

"TEMPORARY ABSENCE OF PERSONS PERFORMING RELIGIOUS DUTIES OR EMPLOYED BY CERTAIN ELEEMOSYNARY OR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS".

Section 317 is amended by inserting "(a)" immediately after "SEC. 317." and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) Any person who (1) is employed by a bona fide American educational, scientific, philanthropic or other non-profit organization advancing United States interests abroad, and who is regularly stationed abroad in such employment, at the time of filing a petition for naturalization, (2) has been so employed continuously for a period in excess of five years immediately preceding such filing, and (3) who is in the United States at

the time of naturalization, and (4) who declares before the naturalization court in good faith an intention to take up residence within the United States immediately upon the termination of such employment, may be naturalized upon compliance with all the requirements of this Act, except that (A) no prior residence or specified period of physical presence within the United States or within the jurisdiction of the court, or proof thereof, shall be required, and (B) the petition for naturalization may be filed in any court having naturalization jurisdiction."